

RUSSIA NOT TO GET THE WAR VESSELS

Story That Six or Seven Ships Were to Be Secured From Chile and Argentina Emphatically Denied.

Japanese Officials Fear, However, That the Deal May Yet Be Consummated.

REPUBLICS FEAR BIG FINE

This Alone Deters Them From Disposing of Vessels—Indications Are That Fighting at Mukden Is Over for Winter.

London, Nov. 19.—The Japanese diplomatic representatives in Europe, at the request of Tokio, have made inquiries into the report that Russia is acquiring a new fleet from Chile and Argentina. The Tokio government was recently informed that Chile and Argentina are absent. The a tendency was toward to Colombia six or seven war vessels, which Colombia intends to turn over to Russia. Inquiries carried on here and in South America by Japanese agents have enlisted emphatic denials between them had sold or offered these governments are said to have stated that they were anxious to sell certain vessels, but not at the risk of being heavily mulcted for breach of neutrality.

Despite the official denials which have been transmitted to Tokio, there is more than one Japanese diplomat in Europe who is apprehensive that in some way or other these half-dozen war vessels may shortly pass under the control of Russia. Japanese indeed stated that an American house had stated that an American house is concerned in the negotiations looking to such acquisition on the part of Russia.

CORRESPONDENTS ARE LEAVING

Fighting Near Mukden Probably Over for the Winter.

Mukden, Nov. 19.—Owing to the prospect of martial inactivity during the winter, some of the war correspondents are leaving Mukden. Two of the five American attaches here have been recalled, and the Spanish attaches are already gone.

The railroad east of Mukden is completed to Fushun, and large supplies of coal are obtained from the mines at Fushun.

Both armies occupy strongly fortified positions. The ranges are carefully marked and which ever army attacks is likely to suffer severe losses.

The Japanese batteries have secured the range accurately at Poutloff hill, throwing shells systematically, covering the entire surface of the hill.

WILL GO TO VLADIVOSTOK.

Baltic Fleet Will Not Be Handicapped if Port Arthur Falls.

Mukden, Nov. 19.—Russian officers say that the Russian second Pacific squadron will not be handicapped if Port Arthur should fall.

The squadron will proceed to Vladivostok even in the event that Port Arthur holds out, because there is better accommodation at Vladivostok. Small hopes are entertained here of the effectiveness of the Port Arthur squadron.

ARRAIGNED AT OMAHA.

Former Oregon Priest Finds Trouble in Nebraska.

Pender, Neb., Nov. 19.—Father Joseph Schell, the Catholic priest arrested in Omaha and brought to this city, was today arraigned on a charge of forging the name of Mrs. Mary Little Walker to a certificate of deposit for \$2000, drawn on the Homer bank. He pleaded not guilty and the trial was set for next month. Father Schell left today for Washington, where he will seek to place before President Roosevelt the conditions which exist at the Winnebago Indian agency, which he alleges

are deplorable. He says the Indians are in a starving condition as a result of their persecution by unscrupulous white merchants. Father Schell was time stationed at Tillamook, gained much notoriety by an exposure of timber land frauds.

RUSSIA RECEIVES TORPEDOBOAT

Said to Have Been Built in England and to Be Speedy.

New York, Nov. 19.—A remarkable story comes from the Glasgow correspondent of the American to the effect that a torpedoboat destroyer of great speed, built in an English shipyard, has been delivered to the Russian government and that Burke Roche, ex-member of parliament from Ireland and a few years ago well known in society and club life in New York, had command of the boat during its voyage through the Kiel ship canal to Libau, on the Baltic.

According to the correspondent, details of the matter were brought to Glasgow by members of the boat's crew who have returned from Russia aboard a merchant vessel.

There is no official confirmation of the story.

KNOCKS THE GAME.

Trainer Delaney Says Players Subject to Brain Softening.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Football players, according to Jere Delaney, trainer of Northwestern university eleven, are subject to an ailment similar to softening of the brain, which leads not only to the making of peculiar statements but causes strange actions which sometimes are amusing. He declared that it results from the long continued physical and nervous strain to which the men are subjected during the three months of rigid training, which they are forced to undergo, rather than from the blows, kicks and bumps they receive on their skulls during games.

DECISIVE DEFEAT DOLED OUT TO HARVARD TEAM.

Yale Shows Her Superiority and Twice Crosses the Goal Line of Her Old-Time Adversary.

New Haven, Nov. 19.—Yale earned a victory which was in every way satisfactory to her friends over her old-time rival, Harvard, in the presence of 32,000 spectators on Yale field this afternoon, the final score being 12-0, the same as that in her victory over Princeton a week ago. The game was one in which the men in blue proved themselves to be their opponents' superiors, both in the art of defense and in offense, in the first place, through better team work, with full, simple formations, and, in the second, through their ability to stop or break up any play, whether of plunging character or used as a subterfuge to turn her flanks. Yale was not called upon to use her formation, which had not been shown in her games of the entire season, and at no time was there any doubt of the outcome. The weather was perfect.

GREAT GAME AT CORVALLIS.

Eugene Downs Farmers by One Point in Hard Contest.

Corvallis, Nov. 19.—University of Oregon today won the football game from Oregon Agricultural college by a score of 6-5, and with the winning game went the college championship of Oregon. The varsity team scored a touchdown in the first half, and kicked the goal. In the second half, after a spectacular 90-yard run by Walker, the college center, the agriculturists made a touchdown, but failed to kick the goal.

The college team went into the game badly crippled, three of its best men being absent. The attendance was large, notwithstanding the fact that the game was played in a driving wind and storm.

RESULTS OF THE GAMES.

At West Point—West Point 21, Syracuse 5.

At Boston—Dartmouth 12, Brown 5.

At Annapolis—Navy 11, Virginia Polytechnical 0.

STILL ON THE MOVE.

Danish Vessels Protect Squadron From Fishing Fleet.

Fakkeberg, Denmark, Nov. 19.—After coaling, the second division of the Baltic squadron sailed northward this morning. A Danish gunboat and a torpedoboat accompanied the fleet in Danish waters.

MAGNIFICENT STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT IS UNVEILED AT WASHINGTON

German Emperor's Gift to the Americans Formally Accepted in the Presence of a Most Brilliant Throng.

Baron Von Sternberg Presents the Statue in the Name of William, Uttering Words of Good Fellowship for the United States, While President Roosevelt Accepts the Splendid Gift for the American People.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Hailed by a military blare of 20 trumpets, the bronze statue of Frederick the Great, presented to the American people by Emperor William, was unveiled this afternoon by the Baroness Speck von Sternberg, the wife of the German ambassador. The ceremony was marked by great military and official display. The statue was presented on behalf of the emperor by his personal envoy, the German ambassador, who made a brief address. The president made the chief address of the day and accepted the gift in behalf of the American people.

Remarks were made by Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff; Major General Gillespie, of the general staff; the master of ceremonies, Lieutenant General Loewenfeld, one of the special commissioners sent to the unveiling by the emperor, and Charlemagne Tower, American ambassador to Germany.

A Brilliant Assemblage.

Seldom has the national capital witnessed a more brilliant and distinguished assemblage than was gathered on the grand esplanade of the army war college around the pedestal of the statue. Immediately back of the statue on the president's stand, which was completely covered in red, white and blue bunting and decorated with American flags, sat the president and his cabinet, the German ambassador and the Baroness Speck von Sternberg; Lieutenant General Loewenfeld and Major Count von Schmettow, the emperor's special commissioner to the unveiling, and the entire diplomatic corps, all in full uniform. On the stands to the right and left of the statue were officers of the army and navy in full dress uniform, the members of the supreme court, members of congress and other invited guests. Directly in front of the pedestal on the statue were grouped members of German societies from various parts of the country. Within the gates of the army war college along the line of march to the esplanade were stationed the troops in attendance. Early in the day Washington was alive with marching troops and by 1 o'clock Pennsylvania avenue contained a steady stream of carriages filled with diplomats and army and navy officers, all moving in the direction of the war college. The diplomats, with the exception of the German ambassador and his staff, drove informally to the esplanade to await the arrival of the official party, which came in three groups. They arrived in inverse order of rank, the military group first, then the diplomatic group and lastly the presidential group, each under escort of a troop of cavalry.

After the invocation by Right Rev. Dr. Satterlee, bishop of Washington, Major General Gillespie addressed the ambassador, expressing the gratitude of the American people, lauding the life of Frederick the Great and saying that the monument would serve to draw closely the bonds of friendship and good will which now so happily unite Germany and the United States.

The Statue Unveiled.

As he closed his address, Major General Gillespie turned to the ambassador, and offering his arm, escorted her to the edge of the statue, where were fastened the silken cords attached to the American and German flags, in which it was shrouded. Gripping the cords firmly, one in each hand, the ambassador had but to give one tug before the silken folds loosed from around the figure of Frederick the Great. Straightway 20 trumpeters of the army drew up in front of the president's stand, sounding a military blare of welcome, one prolonged note, and, as the flags slowly parted, the American to the right, and the German to the left, the marine band struck up the

German national anthem. Instead of falling to the pedestal, the flags, by an ingenious device, were hoisted to the top of flag poles on either side of the statue and unfurled to the breeze amid the inspiring melody of the German hymn.

Baron Sternberg, the German ambassador, was introduced by Major General Gillespie, and, accepting the custody of the statue from the special commissioner, formally presented the gift on behalf of the emperor to the American people through their president.

The President's Speech.

The president, responding, said: Mr. Ambassador: Through you I wish on behalf of the people of the United States to thank his majesty, the German emperor, and the people of Germany for the gift to the nation which you have just formally delivered to me. I accept it with deep appreciation of the friendly regard which it typifies for the people of this republic both on the part of the emperor and on the part of the German people. I accept it not merely as the statue of one of the half-dozen great soldiers of all time, and therefore peculiarly appropriate for placing in this war college, but I accept it as the statue of a great man, whose life was devoted to the service of a great people, and whose deeds hastened the approach of the day when a united Germany should spring into being.

As a soldier Frederick the Great ranks in that very, very small group which includes Alexander, Caesar, and Hannibal in antiquity, and Napoleon, and, possibly, Gustavus Adolphus, in modern times. He belonged to the ancient and illustrious house of Hohenzollern, which, after playing a strong and virile part in the middle ages, and after producing some men, like the great Elector, who were among the most famous princes of their time, founded the royal house of Prussia two centuries ago, and at last in our own day established the mighty German empire as among the foremost of world powers. We receive this gift now at the hands of the present emperor, himself a man who has markedly added to the luster of his great house and his great nation, a man who has devoted his life to the welfare of his people, and who, while keeping ever ready to defend the rights of that people, has also made it evident in emphatic fashion that he and they desire peace and friendship with the other nations of the earth.

It is not my purpose here to discuss at length the career of the mighty king and mighty general whose statue we have just received. In all history no other great commander save only Hannibal fought so long against such terrible odds, and while Hannibal finally failed, Frederick finally triumphed. In almost every battle he fought against great odds, and he almost always won the victory. When defeated he rose to an even greater altitude than when victorious. The memory of the seven years' war will last as long as there lives in mankind the love of heroism, and its operations will be studied to the minutest detail as long as the world sees a soldier worthy of the name. It is difficult to know whether to admire most the victories of Leuten and Prague, Rossbach and Zorndorf, or the heart-breaking campaigns after Kunersdorf, when the great king, after having been beaten to the ground by the banded might of Europe, yet rose again and by an exhibition of skill, tenacity, energy, and daring such as had never before been seen united in one person, finally wrested triumph from defeat. Not only must the military scholar always turn to the career of Frederick the Great for lessons in strategy and tactics; not only must the

military administrator always turn to his career for lessons in organizing success; not only will the lover of heroism read the tales of his mighty feats as long as mankind cares for heroic deeds; but even those who are not attracted by the valor of the soldier must yet, for the sake of the greatness of the man, ponder and admire the lessons taught by his undaunted resolution, his inflexible tenacity of purpose, his farsighted grasp of lofty possibilities, and his unflinching, unyielding determination in following the path he had marked out. It is eminently fitting that the statue of this iron soldier, this born leader of men, should find a place in this war college; for when soldierly genius and soldierly heroism reach the highest point of achievement the man in whom they are displayed grows to belong not merely to the nation from which he sprang, but to all nations capable of showing, and therefore capable of appreciating, the virile and masterful virtues which alone make victors in those dread struggles where resort is at last had to the arbitrament of arms.

But, Mr. Ambassador, in accepting the statue given us today through you from the German emperor, I accept it not merely because it is the statue of a mighty and terrible soldier, but I accept it as a symbol of the ties of friendship and good will which I trust as the years go on will bind ever closer together the American and the German peoples. There is kinship of blood between the two nations. We of the United States are of mixed stock. In our veins runs the blood of almost all the peoples of middle, northern, and western Europe. We already have a history of which we feel that we have the right to be legitimately proud, and yet our nationality is still in the formative period. Nearly three centuries have elapsed since the landing of the English at Jamestown marked the beginning of what has since grown into the United States.

During these three centuries streams of newcomers from many different countries abroad have in each generation contributed to swell the increase of our people. Soon after the English settled in Virginia and New England, the Hollander settled at the mouth of the Hudson and the Swede at the mouth of the Delaware. Even in colonial days the German element had become very strong among our people in various parts of this country; the Irish element was predominant in the foothills of the Alleghenies; French Huguenots were numerous. By the time of the Declaration of Independence that process of fusion which has gone on ever since was well under way. From the beginning of our national history men of German origin or German parentage played a distinguished part in the affairs both of peace and of war. In the revolutionary war one of the leading generals was Muhlenberg, an American of German descent, just as among the soldiers from abroad who came to aid us one of the most prominent was the German, Steuben. Muhlenberg was the first speaker of the house of representatives; and the battle which in the revolution saved the valley of the Mohawk to the American cause was fought under the lead of the German, Herkimer. As all the different races here tend rapidly to fuse together, it is rarely possible after one or two generations to draw a sharp line between the various elements; but there is no student of our national conditions who has failed to appreciate what an invaluable element in our composite stock the German is. Here on this platform, Mr. Ambassador, among those present today are many men partly or wholly of German blood, and among the officers of the army and navy who have listened to you and who now join with me in greeting you there are many whose fathers or grandfathers were born in Germany, and not a few who themselves first saw the light there.

Each nation has its allotted tasks to do; each nation has its peculiar difficulties to encounter; and as the peoples of the world tend to become more closely knit together alike for good and for evil, it becomes ever more important to all that each should prosper; for the prosperity of one is normally not a sign of menace but a sign of hope for the rest. Here on this continent where it is absolutely essential that the different peoples coming to our shores should not remain separate, but should fuse into one, our unceasing effort is to strive to keep and profit by the good that each race brings to our shores, and at the same time to

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MANY LIVES ARE LOST IN FIERCE FIRE

Sunday Morning Blaze in Brooklyn Tenement Houses Results in an Appallingly Large Number of Deaths.

Victims Are Suffocated by Smoke and Perish Before Firemen Can Reach Scene.

TWELVE BODIES RECOVERED

Firemen Believe That Further Search Will Bring Up the Number of Dead to Fifteen at the Very Least.

New York, (Sunday), Nov. 20.—At least 12 lives were lost in a fire in a Brooklyn tenement house early today, and firemen are searching for other bodies. It is believed the death list will equal 15. Twelve persons were injured, but none, it is believed, fatally.

Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning flames were found in the cellar of No. 186 Troutman street, a three-story frame tenement. By the time firemen arrived the stairways and airshafts were ablaze, and the halls were filled with smoke.

Despite the efforts of the firemen, the flames spread to the adjoining tenements, 128, 184, 188 and 190. The occupants of these houses were early notified and it is believed all escaped.

The firemen found the dead bodies of nine persons shortly after their arrival at the scene, and another was added to the number within a few minutes. Further search was rewarded by finding the bodies of a man and a woman in a bedroom on the top floor of No. 186. They were burned severely, but death, as in the case of the other victims, was due to suffocation. The cause of the fire is unknown. The occupants of the houses were laborers.

FIRE AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Missouri Building Destroyed and Several Firemen Are Hurt.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—The Missouri state building, constructed and furnished at a cost of \$250,000, was burned tonight as the result of the explosion of the hot water heater in the basement. The fire created intense excitement at the fair grounds and from a spectacular standpoint rivaled, while it lasted, the most powerful and splendid illuminations on the exposition grounds. Bucket brigades prevented the other buildings from igniting and a rescue corps saved much valuable property from the Missouri building, but many of its greatest treasures, including portraits of former Missouri governors and supreme judges, were consumed in the flames.

While responding to the alarm of fire Captain Edward O'Neill of world's fair truck No. 4 was seriously hurt. George Carrenbach was killed and Jerry Fagin of the same company was probably fatally injured. It was necessary for the truck to pass through the mining gulch, and, owing to the darkness, the horses lost the road. They separated when approaching a large tree, the pole striking the obstruction with terrific force, upsetting the truck and hurling the crew in every direction.

ROW AT BASEBALL GAME.

San Francisco Forfeits to Portland as Result of Decision.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—The baseball game today was forfeited to Portland in the seventh inning. Nadeau singled and Kellackey made a hot hit across first base that Umpire Christie declared fair and Nadeau came home, tying the score. The entire San Francisco team declared Kellackey's hit a foul and argued with Christie, who ordered the men back to the field. The players refused and Christie gave them five minutes' grace and then forfeited the game. Captain Irwin of the home team threw a broom at Christie, but the latter kept his temper. The score was 3 to 3.

Other Games.
Tacoma 7, Seattle 6.
Los Angeles 8, Oakland 2.